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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

TWENTY - THIRD

# ***ANNUAL REPORT***

of the

# ***DEPARTMENT***

of

# ***PUBLIC WELFARE***

1966-67





**TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**DEPARTMENT OF**

**PUBLIC WELFARE**

**1966-1967**

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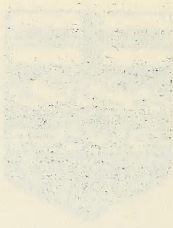
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**1967**

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA





PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

**MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

EDMONTON, Alberta

November 27, 1967

TO HIS HONOUR J. W. GRANT MacEWAN,  
Lieutenant Governor  
of the Province of Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to present the Twenty-third Annual Report of The Department of Public Welfare which covers the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1967.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. HOOKE,

Minister.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

April 1st, 1966 to March 31st, 1967

Minister .....	L. C. Halmrast	
Deputy Minister .....	D. W. Rogers	
Welfare Director .....	J. E. Ward	
Personnel Officer .....	J. C. Cels	
Department Accountant .....	G. G. Shove	
Co-ordinator of Rehabilitation .....	H. F. Irwin	
Supervisor, Metis Areas .....	T. M. Johnston	
Director, Staff Training and Development .....	G. K. Stangier	
Director, Emergency Welfare Services .....	W. P. Bullock	
Director, Child Welfare Branch .....	W. D. McFarland	
Program Supervisors		
Adoption .....	Ellen A. Tatham	
Child Care .....	F. K. Wood	
Protection .....	Gertrude Usher	
Director, Homes and Institutions Branch .....	R. W. Holmes	
Program Supervisors		
Licensing .....	J. Frances Ferguson	
Single Men's Division and Homes for the Aged .....	J. J. Watkins	
Unmarried Mothers and Receiving Homes .....	R. Mead	
Director, Diagnostic and Receiving Centre .....	A. G. Frauenfeld	
Director, Maintenance and Recovery Branch .....	W. L. Casselman	
Program Supervisors		
Child Welfare Maintenance .....	N. N. McPherson	
Public Assistance Recovery .....	W. D. Kennedy	
Director, Public Assistance .....	K. T. Motherwell	
Program Supervisor .....		D. M. Stolee
Supervisor, Northern Alberta .....	R. G. Maxwell	
Supervisor, Southern Alberta .....	G. G. Fisher	
Supervisor, Pensions .....	W. Chmiliar	
Director, Social Planning and Development .....	J. R. Smith	
Program Supervisors		
Field Consultant .....	D. Joslin	
Training and Orientation .....	T. Scrambler (Mrs.)	

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

April 24, 1968 to March 31, 1967

## ALBERTA PENSIONS BOARD

Chairman ..... K. T. Motherwell  
Member ..... C. R. Greenwood  
Member ..... N. N. McPherson


## CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION

Chairman ..... W. D. McFarland  
Member ..... R. W. Holmes  
Member ..... K. T. Motherwell  
Member ..... G. K. Stangier  
Member ..... J. E. Ward

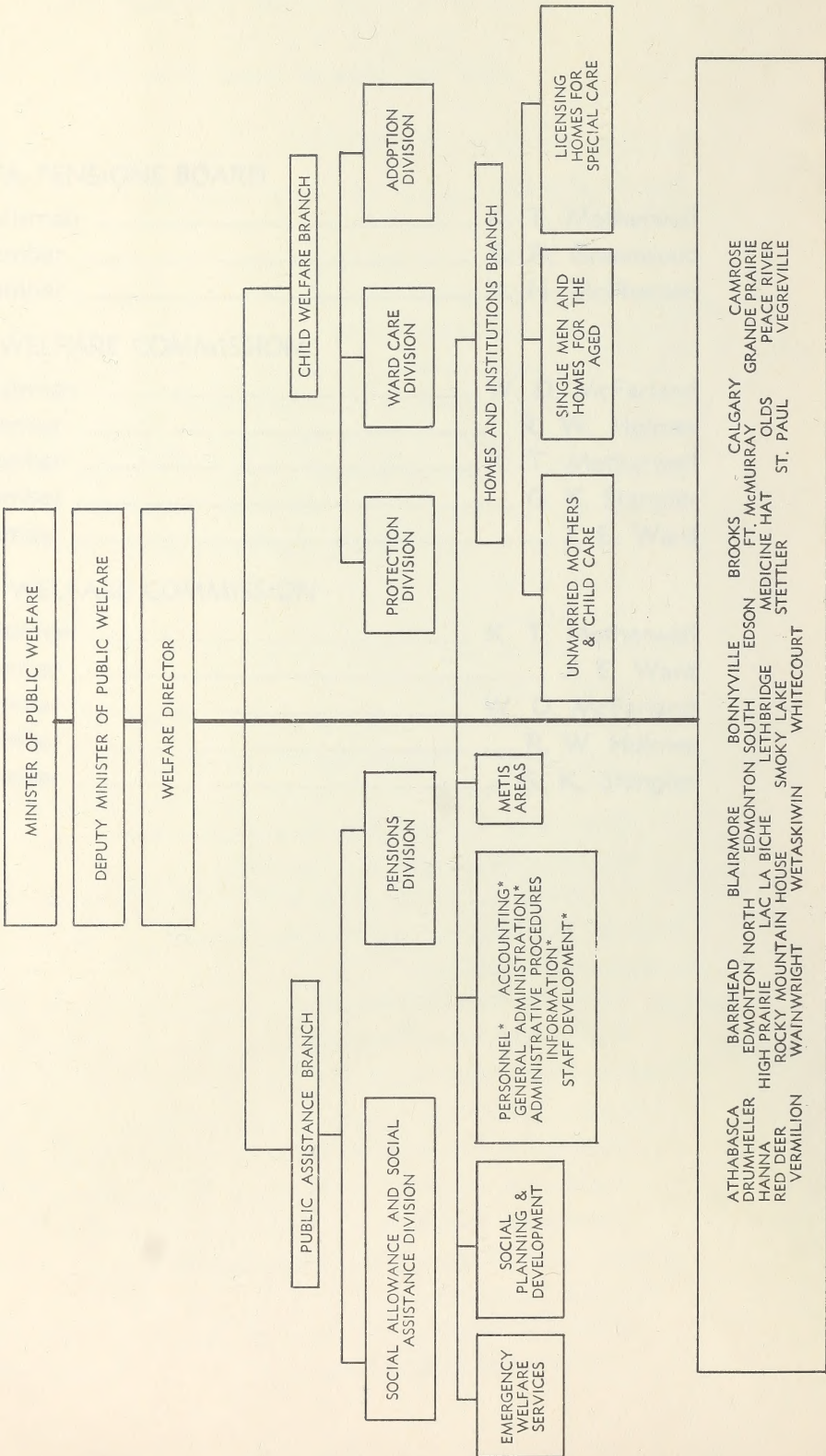
## PUBLIC WELFARE COMMISSION

Chairman ..... K. T. Motherwell  
Member ..... J. E. Ward  
Member ..... W. D. McFarland  
Member ..... R. W. Holmes  
Member ..... G. K. Stangier





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## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

To: The Honourable A. J. Hooke  
Minister of Public Welfare

I have the honour to submit the twenty-third Annual Report of The Department of Public Welfare for the fiscal year April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1967. The report contains separate sections on the following:

- Child Welfare Branch
- Social Planning and Development Branch
- Public Assistance Branch
- Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch
- Metis Area Rehabilitation
- Maintenance and Recovery Branch
- Co-ordination of Rehabilitation
- The Public Contributions Act
- Emergency Welfare Services
- Staff Development and Training
- Personnel
- Regional Offices
- Accounting

The year 1966/67 was a period of incorporating into the Department's services the legislation enacted at the beginning of the fiscal year. By March 31, 1967, under the provisions of The Child Welfare Act, 1966, the responsibility for statutory protection services had been transferred from the municipalities, with the exception of the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary, to the Department. The preference clause of the Act, whereby an unmarried mother may, when surrendering her child, indicate a preference or lack of preference as to the faith in which she wishes the child to be raised, has had at least one interesting result. It has shown that in the majority of instances the mother's primary wish is that her child be placed in a good and secure home, irrespective of the religious affiliation of the adoptive parents. Approximately 53% of the unmarried mothers expressed a preference, but did not wish it honoured if it would hinder the child's adoptive placement; approximately 37% expressed no religious preference and only about 10% had a definite religious preference.

The Preventive Social Services Act, which received Legislative assent in April, 1966, was well received by the municipalities in Alberta and at the end of March, 1967, approximately two-thirds of the population of the Province were directly or indirectly committed to a preventive program at an initial cost to the Provincial Government of \$150,000. These programs are designed to develop community awareness and resources, to strengthen and preserve individual initiative and to forestall as far as possible the breakdown of the family.

Also in April, 1966, several amendments were made to The Public Welfare Act; among them being the inclusion in the Social Allowance program of those persons undertaking rehabilitative training and a section in the Act authorizing regulations to be made applicable to municipalities regarding "what constitutes adequate material aid and an adequate food allowance." Consideration is being given at this time to the setting of these standards within the coming year. Under the provisions of the Canada Assistance Plan and in order to share the costs of municipal assistance with the Federal Government it will be necessary for the municipalities to provide assistance according to an approved standard, which must be based on need.

Another Federal program, which has and will continue to have a decided effect on the services of this Department, is the Guaranteed Income Supplement, which came into effect on January 1, 1967. This, plus the regular decrease in the eligible age for Old Age Security, has meant and will continue to mean fewer persons in this age group in need of or eligible for Social Allowance and Old Age Assistance benefits.

The municipalities continue to care for their residents who are in need and who are not eligible for any of the Provincial programs. Under legislation, which received assent on March 30, 1967, a person is a resident of a municipality if he has lived there on a self-supporting basis for twelve months prior to making application for assistance. Should such a person move out of the municipality, the municipality's responsibility for providing him with "material aid" continues for ninety days only. After this period if there is continuing need, the person concerned becomes a Provincial responsibility.

Throughout the programs of the Department there are three major concepts: prevention, protection and rehabilitation. The Social Planning and Development Branch is committed to prevention. The primary emphasis of the financial assistance and counselling services of the Public Assistance Branch is toward the rehabilitation of the families and individuals it serves. Protection is the main element of the Child Welfare Branch, which has the responsibility for the care of children deemed neglected and children who have subsequently been made wards of the Crown. The services of the Homes and Institutions Branch, which include both the licensing function of institutions and the administration of several institutions such as group homes, receiving homes, unmarried mothers' homes and the diagnostic and assessment centre, have been designed for the rehabilitation and protection of children and adults with specialized needs. The goal of the Metis Area Rehabilitation Division, as its name implies, is the social and economic rehabilitation of settlers in the areas under its jurisdiction. The functions of the Maintenance and Recovery Branch are based on the premise that putative fathers and deserting husbands have a legal financial responsibility for their dependants. The involvement of these persons in the support of their dependants is often



the first step towards more responsible parenthood and the possible rehabilitation of the family.

The Personnel and Training Division is basic to the whole operation of the Department. It must select from the persons available those with suitable academic qualifications and personal characteristics, who, when strengthened by a period of inservice training, can effectively implement the Department's services and concepts.

As in the past few years, the rising number of children coming into care, the increasing number of these children in need of specialized institutional care and the number of single-parent families in need of assistance continue to be matters of serious concern, not only in Alberta but throughout Canada. It is too early to determine what effect the Preventive Social Services program will have on this situation, but the opportunity being provided for concerned communities and citizens to participate in a program to maintain family solidarity will, hopefully, reverse some of these trends.

This year has been one of change, a year when legislation has had to be fitted into the various programs and made workable. The constant support and enthusiasm of the entire staff of the Department is most appreciated.

Deputy Minister of Public Welfare



## CHILD WELFARE BRANCH

The main function and legislative duty of the Child Welfare Branch continues to be the protection of children in the Province of Alberta. In order to carry out this function more efficiently, legislation was passed in April, 1966, authorizing the transfer of "statutory protection services" from the municipalities to the Province. By the end of March, 1967, arrangements for this transfer had been concluded with all the municipalities except the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary. In essence this means that the Branch now has the direct responsibility for investigating all allegations of neglect within the Province and for taking whatever action is necessary for the safety of the children concerned.

Among the other changes brought about by The Child Welfare Act, 1966, was a religious preference clause whereby an unmarried mother on surrendering her child could state (1) she had no preference as to what religious faith the child was brought up, in which event the placement of the child is not governed by religious faith; (2) she had a religious preference but did not wish this to prevent the earliest possible placement of the child for adoption, in which event an endeavor is made to place the child with a person of the same religious faith as the mother; or (3) she had a definite religious preference. In the latter case, after all reasonable efforts have been made for the placement of a child in a home of this faith, the Minister may after a year issue a certificate to this effect and the placement of the child is no longer governed by religious faith. For the nine months in which this "preference" clause has been in effect, the statistical record shows that the primary interest of an unmarried mother when surrendering her child is that he be placed in a secure adoptive home.

The need for adoptive homes continued to be widely advertised through the newspapers, television and radio and through the use of public forums in various areas. Though the number of adoptive applications received has grown each year, they have not been able to keep up with the increase in the number of children in need of the security of adoptive homes. It is encouraging to note, however, that the percentage of mixed-race children and older children placed for adoption is increasing.

It is too soon to predict the changes that will be brought about by the Preventive Social Services program, but, hopefully, this will mean a stabilization in the number of children coming into care. This year, as in the past, there has been a steady increase in the number of older adolescents rejected by their parents, children born out of wedlock to married women and children who have been physically abused (the "battered child"). A great number of the older children coming into care are in need of specialized institutional settings, such as Marydale, Roper Hull Home, Don Bosco House, Dominic Savio, Villa Maria, Mapleridge and the Departmental Diagnostic and Treatment Centre, which is expected to

be ready for at least partial occupancy in July of 1967. The Lethbridge Receiving Home has been in operation for a short period and appears to be fulfilling a need in the southern area for children requiring emergency and short term care before being placed in adoptive or foster homes.

Foster homes for mixed race or handicapped children, infants awaiting adoption, adolescents and large family groups remain in short supply. In Edmonton and Calgary foster home associations have been initiated by foster parents themselves in order to share their experiences and methods of problem solving and as an educational medium through the use of speakers and proposed weekend seminars. Tentative arrangements are being made in some of the other larger centres in Alberta for similar associations to be set up.

The Department, and the Child Welfare Branch in particular, is indebted to many people and organizations who have assisted its child welfare programs in many ways. It is especially grateful to the many foster parents who have taken children into their homes and given them a practical example of love and family life and to the adoptive parents who have opened their hearts and lives to children on a permanent basis. Radio and television stations in Alberta have given many hours of publicity to the need for foster and adoptive homes. The combined support and help of all these persons and associations have contributed much to the functioning of the Child Welfare Branch during the past year.

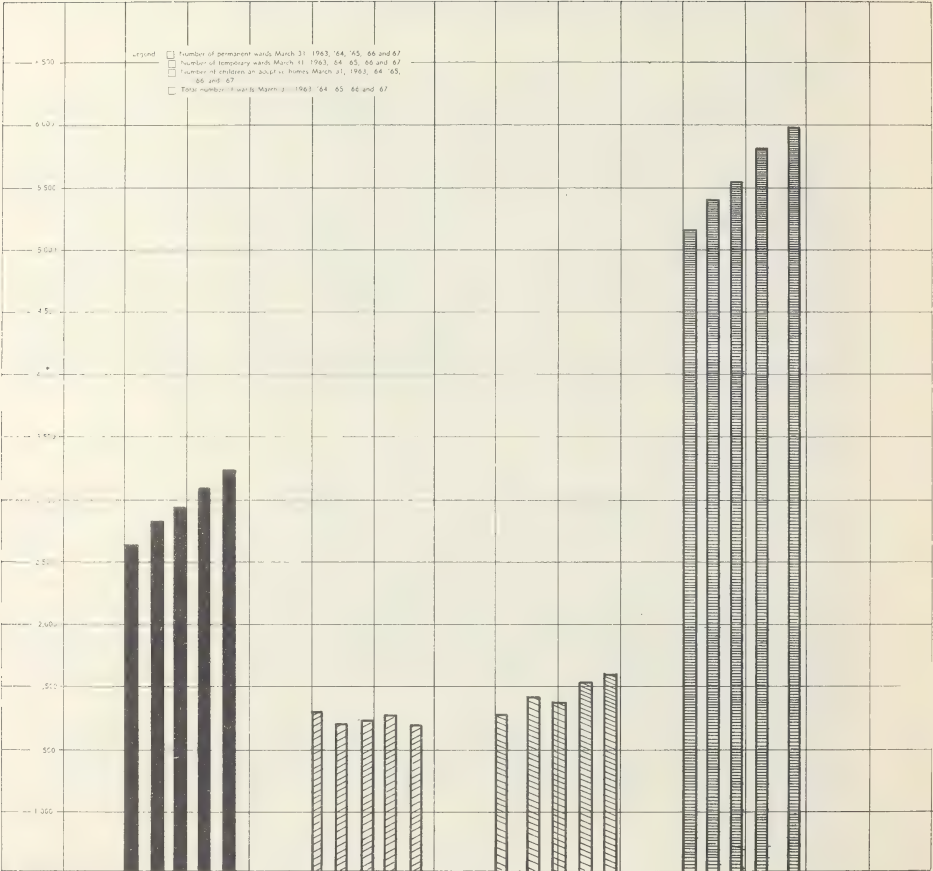
### **Adoption Division**

In Alberta the responsibility for adoption, including the processing of applications to adopt, the adoption placement of wards of the Crown, their supervision during the probationary year and the legal processes for the completion of adoption of both wards and children who have been privately placed by the parent(s), lies exclusively with the Department. These adoption services are the direct responsibility of the Adoption Division and are without charge to the applicant.

More flexibility has been granted the Division in the placement of children for adoption by means of the "preference" clause in The Child Welfare Act, 1966.

During the year under review twenty-six children have been placed by Ministerial Certificate in both Protestant and Roman Catholic adoptive homes. The number of children placed outside Alberta was slightly higher than that of 1965/66, but still much lower than in previous years owing to the increased availability of children in the various States. The adoption picture for the past three years is as follows:

	Total
Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1965 .....	1,369





Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1966 .....	1,512
Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1967 .....	1,579

During the year under review, 1,274 children were placed for adoption through the Department; 1,172 ward adoptions and 496 private adoptions were completed, making a total of 1,668 adoption petitions processed.

The adoption placements for the past ten calendar years are as follows:

	In Alberta	Out of Alberta	Total
1957 .....	768	45	813
1958 .....	843	44	887
1959 .....	825	40	865
1960 .....	755	27	782
1961 .....	777	43	820
1962 .....	988	25	1,013
1963 .....	1,136	17	1,153
1964 .....	1,203	15	1,218
1965 .....	1,361	3	1,364
1966 .....	1,336	11	1,347

The following table outlines the adoption applications received and those processed during the year 1966/67:

	Total
Applications received .....	1,527
Applications approved .....	1,250
Applications not approved .....	11
Applications deferred .....	23
* Applications cancelled .....	194

(These figures do not balance because of the carry over from the previous year and the number of applications in various stages of preparation for placement).

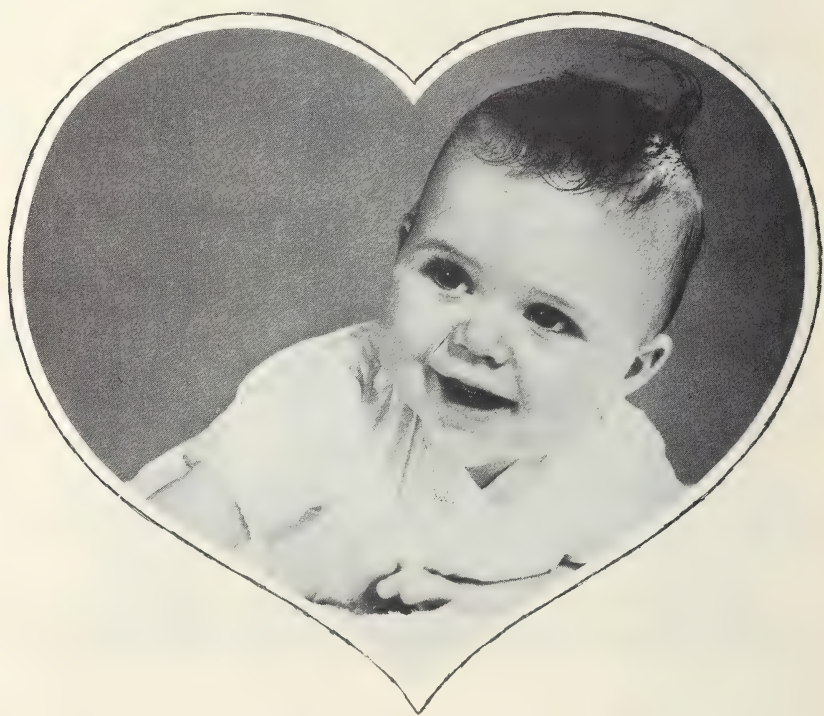
\* The majority of these are caused by adopting mothers becoming pregnant and cancelling their application before a child has been placed.

### Ward Care Division

The main duties of the Division include the placement, supervision and maintenance of all children in the care of the Director of Child Welfare, exclusive of those children who come under the jurisdiction of the Adoption Division.

Statistically, the number of children coming into and continuing in care is as follows:

**Add a  
little love  
to your life**



**adopt!**

	Total
Children in care as of March 31, 1967 (including those placed with a view to adoption) .....	5,965
Compared with:	
Children in care as of March 31, 1966 .....	5,785
Total number of children made wards through the Courts April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1967 .....	942
Total number of children made wards by Surrender and Indenture .....	1,228
Total number of Temporary Wardships Renewed or Extended .....	762
Total number of children returned to their parents after a period of wardship .....	326

Each foster mother caring for a ward is paid a monthly boarding rate, as well as a clothing allowance for each child. School supplies and medicines are also provided by the Department. Medical, hospital, chiropractic and optometric treatment, as well as dental care, are provided by means of a medical card.

Efforts have been extended in the past two years in the Department's regional offices to locate and process foster home applications to meet the expanding needs. In addition, plans are being made for an open meeting in Edmonton, involving both adolescent wards and foster parents on a panel, to publicize the foster home needs of these young people. In spite of all these efforts, there is a continuing need for foster homes for infants awaiting adoption and for older boys and girls. A new development in Alberta on the foster home scene is the setting up of foster parents associations in each of the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary. These associations have been initiated by the foster parents themselves as a medium whereby they might share experiences and in a learning process. They have arranged for speakers, such as psychiatrists and other specialists in child care, to discuss various aspects of foster home care and are planning weekend seminars with the co-operation of this Department. Similar associations are being planned in other areas of the Province with the active encouragement of this Division. It is hoped that these associations will also act as a recruiting body for new foster parents.

Number of children in Foster Homes as of March 31, 1967 .....	3,406
Number of children in Institutions (including mental defectives and all foster homes with four or more children) .....	791

In addition there were fifty children in free foster homes, one hundred and ten in their parents' home under supervision and twenty-nine adolescents gainfully employed and paying for their own maintenance.

Of particular concern to the Branch is the rising number of permanent wards who are not in adoption homes and whose chances of such placement are diminishing.



Number of Children in Care for the past six years, exclusive of those in adoption homes:

	No. of Perm. Wards	No. of Tem. Wards
As of March 31, 1962 .....	2,448	1,235
As of March 31, 1963 .....	2,607	1,288
As of March 31, 1964 .....	2,805	1,178
As of March 31, 1965 .....	2,920	1,190
As of March 31, 1966 .....	3,055	1,218
As of March 31, 1967 .....	3,202	1,184

### Protection Division

This Division is responsible for "statutory protection" services to all children in Alberta, with the exception of those in the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary, and for counselling services to the unmarried mother.

In carrying out its responsibility to children, it must arrange for an investigation to be made into any allegation of neglect and take whatever action is indicated for the protection of the child concerned. This action could include arrangements for financial assistance, home-maker services, family counselling or any other services which would help the child to stay in his own home, or, where absolutely necessary, it could include the removal of the child and subsequent court action. The protection of the child is the primary function of this Division, but protection to be effective must include the rehabilitation of the family unit whenever possible.

In connection with court action, the Division must ensure that all Temporary and Permanent Wardship Orders are completed correctly, and that Maintenance Orders are made, where feasible, in connection with temporary committal. The amount collected for the maintenance of temporary wards in care during the 1966/67 period is shown in the report submitted by the Maintenance and Collection Branch. During the year under review, 942 children were taken into care through the courts and temporary wardship for 762 children was extended.

The number of children born out of wedlock in the 1966/67 year was 3,367 out of a total of 30,592 births, which represents 10.9% of the children born. Of these children 1,228 or 36.4% were surrendered for adoption by Surrender and Consent. A large number of other children born out of wedlock, especially those born to married women, were made wards through court processes.

The experimentation in programs at Woodside Home in Edmonton is proving of benefit to the young women who are cared for in these cottages and continued close contact with the other maternity homes in the Province is showing results in general improvement of services to the unmarried mother.

## SOCIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

An Act to Encourage the Establishment of Preventive Social Service Programs was assented to April 7th, 1966. In essence this Act empowered the Minister to offer municipalities the opportunity to appoint Directors of Preventive Social Services and to develop projects at the local level.

In conjunction with the Act an Administrative and Policy Guide to the program was circulated to all municipalities in the Province. It is notable that the Act and the guide may be termed permissive in that municipalities are challenged by it to examine their own needs and resources and to develop their own projects in the context of their own unique situation rather than to depend on the senior government to dictate or impose service programs. This is one of three basic principles that are important to this legislation.

A second principle recognizes that effective and extensive services now generally require a subsidy from public funds. In formulating this principle the government measured its concern for the economic cost of the consequence of not providing preventive services and granted realistic support by the formula of 80 - 20 per cent Provincial-Municipal cost sharing respectively. As cost-sharing relates only to the deficit portion of any project budget the participation of local contributions, whether by the United Fund, private donations or grants and fees for service, are a prerequisite to any application for subsidy by the government. Emphasis is also placed on the necessity of involving volunteers in projects where appropriate with the expectation that many projects can be developed without costs being incurred. Some of the projects submitted will be shareable with Ottawa under the Canada Assistance Plan.

A third principle is recognized in the provincial role being one of interpretation, consultation and support to municipal appointees of the program.

Three provincial staff positions were created to meet this obligation. Because the innovation and development of preventive social services by a public agency is a new concept, it is essential that appropriate orientation and education is available, particularly to municipal directors, as they are appointed. Coupled with this is the need for follow-up consultation and support of project development and the provincial staff is assigned these tasks. As time goes on the liaison between municipalities and information of new developments in this field must be maintained and communicated effectively as a function of this branch.

The preventive social service act has created the facilities for

examining the causes of family breakdown, child neglect, and public dependency and it offers the potential for service development to attack these causes at the local level. The response to this approach has been remarkable during these first nine months and the following pages show the specific areas, appointments and projects which have been received and approved to March 31, 1967.

In order to facilitate the implementation of adequate comprehensive and co-ordinated programming the use of an Advisory Committee, a board or commission is suggested at the municipal level. A provincial committee has been designed to examine every phase of development and to recommend on matters of both program and policy to the Minister. The formulation of the provincial committee emphasized the need for a broad approach to community development and the need to co-ordinate both administration and practice with other service departments. Senior personnel from the departments of Health, Education and Youth are therefore represented on the provincial committee with branch directors from the welfare department. The Director of Social Planning & Development is chairman and a branch member is secretary to the Committee.

In a long-term view it can be recognized that Preventive Social Service has moved well into what may be termed phase one—the establishment of an administrative structure. As the Cities, Municipal Districts and Counties recognize increasingly the untended areas of social concern, as being related to physical and economic planning, more agreements will be completed and Directors and Advisory Committees appointed.

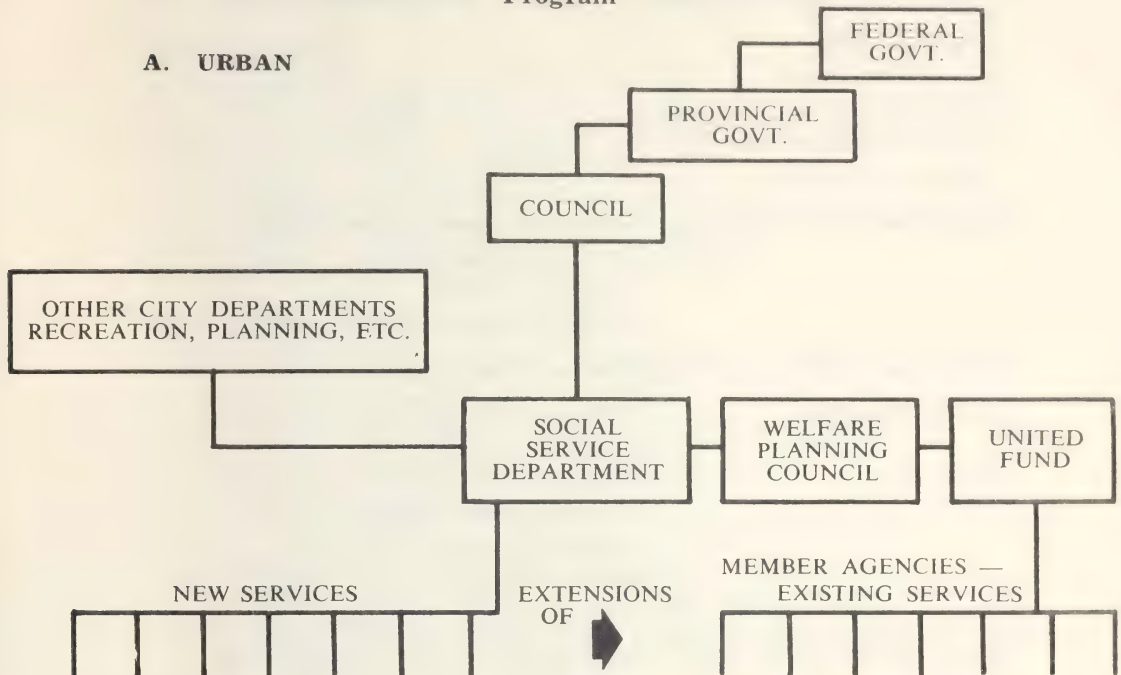
Phase two may be termed program stimulation and development and there has not yet been time for significant reporting. A great deal of material is being accumulated for the use of Directors in Social Planning and service delivery and it is expected many established and proven project areas will be tested first. Similarly during this fiscal period there has not yet been time to involve the volunteer element in communities to any great extent and the Directors already appointed are focusing on the interpretation of the program in the local areas to the existing agencies and groups who are or may become interested.

Recruiting of adequate staff, particularly in more rural areas, will need careful attention. In the total field of social service professional personnel continue to be more in demand than available and it is evident that most prefer to settle in or near urban communities. The criterion for appointment is being emphasized in the area of personal suitability and experience in community organization work. The response to date is most gratifying and with continued advertising in the local and national media it is expected many more responsible and professional persons will be alerted to the increasing opportunities in the field of Preventive Social Services.

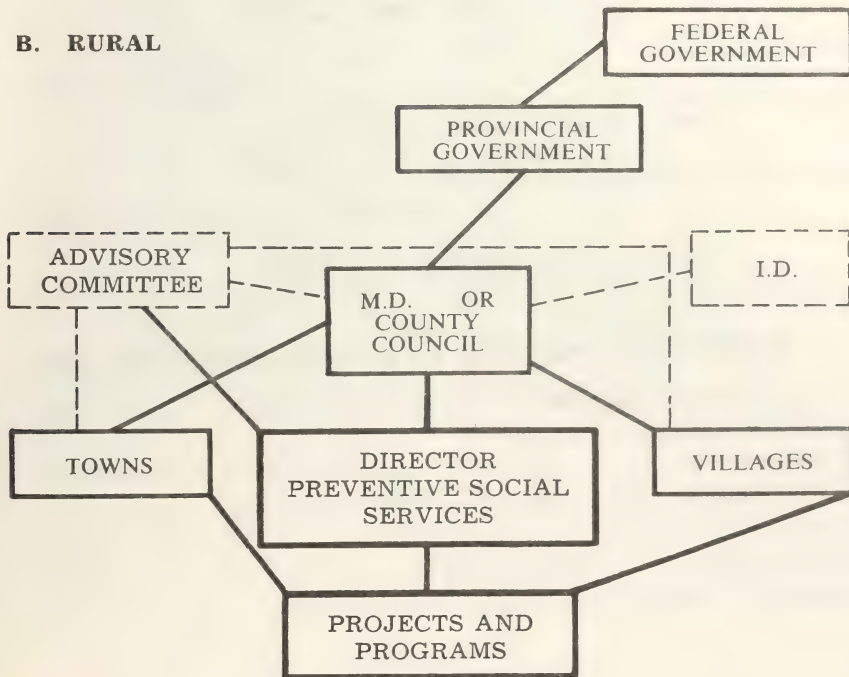


### Administrative Diagram for the Preventive Social Services Program

#### A. URBAN



#### B. RURAL



**AGREEMENTS APPROVED TO MARCH 31st, 1967.**

<b>City, Town, County or M.D.</b>	<b>Representing</b>
City of Calgary	
City of Edmonton	
City of Red Deer	
City of Medicine Hat	
City of Lethbridge	
City of Grande Prairie	County of Grande Prairie No. 1 Town of Beaverlodge Village of Hythe Village of Sexsmith
City of Camrose	County of Camrose
County of Leduc	Village of Breton Village of Warburg Village of Thorsby Village of New Sarepta Town of Calmar Town of Devon Town of Leduc
Town of Fort McMurray	Adjacent portion of I. D. No. 143
Town of Lac La Biche	Improvement District No. 102 Village of Plamondon Kikino Metis Colony Caslan Metis Colony
Town of Coaldale	County of Lethbridge No. 26
Town of Grimshaw	Municipal District of Peace Village of Berwyn
M.D. of Smoky River No.	Village of Girouxville Town of Falher Village of Donnelly Town of McLennan

**DIRECTORS APPOINTED TO MARCH 31st, 1967**

City of Calgary — Ronald H. Hooper  
 City of Edmonton — D. K. Wass  
 City of Red Deer — W. H. Irvine  
 City of Medicine Hat — John M. Millar  
 City of Lethbridge — W. L. Kergan  
 Town of Leduc — C. Gordon Bligh  
 Town of Ft. McMurray — Mrs. Selma Hardin

**PROJECTS APPROVED TO MARCH 31st, 1967.****PROJECT NUMBER****NAME OF PROJECT****City of Calgary:**

- 200 Director of Preventive Social Services
- 201 Survey of Day Care Resources and Needs
- 202 Calgary Homemaker Services
- 203 Victoria Area Project
- 204 Family Life Education Leadership Training Course
- 205 Pre-School Educational Project

**City of Edmonton:**

- 100 Director of Preventive Social Services
- 101 Director of Day Care
- 102 Homemaker Service — City Social Service
- 103 Social Services Planning Director
- 104 School Readiness Centre Project
- 105 Family Life Education Council
- 106 Community Day Nursery
- 107 Edmonton Welfare Information Service
- 108 Homemaker Service — Family Service Bureau

**City of Red Deer:**

- 350 Director of Preventive Social Services
- 351 Preventive Social Service Social Worker
- 352 Red Deer Family Service Bureau

**City of Medicine Hat:**

- 400 Director of Preventive Social Services
- 401 Medicine Hat Family Service

**City of Lethbridge:**

- 300 Director of Preventive Social Services
- 301 Capital Cost — Re: Community Services Building

**Town of Leduc:**

- 500 Director of Preventive Social Services

**Town of Fort McMurray:**

- 550 Director of Preventive Social Services



## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BRANCH

The 1966/67 fiscal year was a year of legislative changes for the Public Assistance Branch. In April of 1966, several major amendments were made in The Public Welfare Act. Among them were (1) the inclusion in the Social Allowance program of a person in need who could benefit from a rehabilitative program and a person, male or female, "who, having the custody of and personally caring for a dependent child, is unable to earn an income sufficient to pay for the basic necessities of himself and the dependent child," and (2) the setting up of a Public Welfare Commission to act as an advisory body to the Minister and to encourage the development and maintenance of standards of public welfare and other services in Alberta. (3) Authority was also given for the making of regulations for municipalities as to what constitutes adequate material aid and an adequate food allowance. During the coming fiscal year it is contemplated that these standards will be formulated and put into effect. In order to share with the Federal Government under the terms of the Canada Assistance Plan, all assistance given, whether by municipalities or the Provincial Government, must be based on the concept of need.

In March, 1967, a further amendment was made to The Public Welfare Act whereby a municipality is responsible for providing "material aid" if a person has lived within the municipality on a self-supporting basis for twelve months prior to making application. This municipal responsibility continues for ninety days only, if such a person moves out of the municipality. After this time if there is continuing need the person becomes a Provincial charge.

The Public Assistance Branch continues to be responsible for the provision of financial assistance and rehabilitative services, where advisable, to those adults who are eligible for provincial programs and to those children who are in the homes of guardians whose parents are unable to care for them due to death, illness, commitment to an institution or where they have shown themselves incapable of providing proper care. A guardian is defined as a person, relative or friend who is caring for the child and who is approved by the Director of Public Assistance.

In order to carry out its duties more efficiently and as a reflection of the Department's thinking that all assistance, whether short or long term, should be treated as far as possible on the same basis, the administrative structure of the Branch has been changed to include in one Division both the Social Allowance and Social Assistance programs. This Division has in turn been divided into two sections, one to supervise all assistance in the southern areas of the Province, the other that of the northern portions.

The Provincial Government continues to pay 80% of the costs incurred by municipalities in caring for its residents. Except for the costs of caring for those persons remaining on Mothers and Supplementary Allowances, all Provincial public assistance

costs are shared by the Federal Government on an approximate 50-50 basis.

## SOCIAL ALLOWANCE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION

The Social Allowance program includes those persons who are unable to earn sufficient income to care for the basic necessities of themselves and their dependants because they are older, physically or mentally handicapped, an only parent personally caring for dependent children or because they are undertaking a rehabilitative course. Aid is also given to guardians of children whose parents are unable to care for them by reason of death, ill health or demonstrated incapacity to function adequately in a parental role.

Benefits are based on the budget deficit system; i.e., the applicant's income and expenditures are considered and where it can be shown that he has insufficient resources to meet his basic needs, his income will be supplemented to that extent. Basic needs include food, clothing, shelter, utilities, fuel, personal and household incidentals and any other items that are recognized as a minimum for health and decency in the community. A Hospital and Medical Services card is issued to each recipient which covers medical, hospital, outpatient hospital, dental, optical and chiropractic treatment services for himself and his dependants. Assistance is provided on a cash basis with payment made to the head of the family in advance, except in those rare instances where the family has proven itself incapable of handling its own finances. In these instances, payment may be made to a trustee or by voucher.

The number of family units on the social allowance payroll from April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1967 is as follows (a family unit could be composed of one person or many):

	Number of Family Units
1966	
April .....	13,688
May .....	13,813
June .....	13,945
July .....	14,067
August .....	14,205
September .....	14,349
October .....	14,562
November .....	14,691
December .....	14,910
1967	
January .....	15,076
February .....	15,164
March .....	13,567

The sudden decrease in the number of family units from the end of February, 1967 to the end of March, 1967 reflects the effect of the Guaranteed Income Supplement program of the Federal Government and gives some indication of the number of persons who are being assisted by reason of age. In the space of

this month (February to March) 2,029 cases were closed. The average number of monthly closures during the remainder of the year (11 months) was 332, the average number of new cases during the same eleven months was 479. The number of monthly closures is at least partly attributable to the Departmental rehabilitation program. The major cause of the increase is the growing number of older and disabled persons in society and broken family units.

The number of children who have been assisted outside their own homes in the past fiscal year is as follows:

1966	
April .....	379
May .....	386
June .....	388
July .....	392
August .....	394
September .....	391
October .....	388
November .....	408
December .....	420
1967	
January .....	417
February .....	416
March .....	421

Where a child is in the home of a guardian, the child's needs only are considered when computing need. Assistance for institutional care may also be given in instances where the child is in need of specialized services which cannot be provided in the home of a parent or guardian. Assistance is given to children in this way, rather than through wardship action, whenever an adequate plan has been made for their care and also as a means of involving the parent(s), where possible, in the child's care and treatment.

Continued emphasis is being placed on the rehabilitative services available to persons in receipt of assistance. As an indication of this there was an average of 258 persons on the social allowance payroll each month receiving specialized counselling and other vocational and educational rehabilitative services, with an average monthly rate of 17 of these rehabilitated to employment. Each person on making application for financial assistance and on a continuing basis is carefully considered for rehabilitative or alleviating services. However, it is recognized that all persons in need are not capable of benefiting from a rehabilitative program; e.g., the older person, those whose strength is severely limited, etc., and certain criteria, therefore, have been devised to help the worker in selecting persons with the potential to make use of the services that may be available to them.

The Social Assistance program is designed to care for the financial and rehabilitative (it is noted that those who are undertaking rehabilitative courses are eligible for the Social Allowance program) needs of those persons who do not come under the pro-



visions of the Social Allowance legislation and who are not residents of a municipality. These are persons who are generally classed as employable, though many are so handicapped by personal and educational problems that it is difficult for them to find and retain employment.

Again, owing to a more favorable employment situation across Canada, the number of individuals and families requiring Social Assistance has decreased. During the 1965/66 fiscal year the average number of cases each month was 1,725; in 1966/67 the average number of cases was 1,656. The number of family units who have been cared for under the program in the past fiscal year is as follows:

1966	
April .....	2,112
May .....	1,707
June .....	1,478
July .....	1,354
August .....	1,400
September .....	1,378
October .....	1,301
November .....	1,536
December .....	1,789
1967	
January .....	1,937
February .....	1,964
March .....	1,918

Benefits under the Social Assistance program are provided by means of the voucher system and include the basic items given under Social Allowance, with the exception that no medical card is given. Any necessary medical care is supplied on an individual basis, as is any other family need.

The number of family units who were assisted through the various municipalities, exclusive of improvement districts, during the month of March, 1967 was 2,545. The total cost of the municipal financial assistance program during the fiscal year under review was \$1,909,764.75, which was \$719,637.47 less than the previous year. Of this total, \$1,519,644.11 was returned to the municipalities, leaving the cost to them of \$490,120.64.

## PENSIONS DIVISION

The Pension Division continues to have the responsibility of administering the pensions and allowances paid under Federal-Provincial agreements and those pensions and allowances which were put into effect by provincial legislation. However, with the advent of Social Allowance, the Provincial pensions programs are declining rapidly and it is hoped by the Department of Public Welfare that in the not too distant future all welfare assistance will be paid through one inclusive program based on the test of need

rather than the means test. Should the Province enter into an agreement under the provisions of the proposed Canada Pension Plan, this change will be made possible.

Eligibility for the three Federal-Provincial programs continues to be based on the means test and the persons concerned must have resided in Canada for ten years immediately preceding the date of the proposed pension payment, or if not, must have been present in Canada prior to those ten years for an aggregate period equal to twice the aggregate periods of absence from Canada during the ten years. Applicants for Old Age Assistance must be 65 to 68 years of age inclusive, Blind Persons Allowance applicants must be 18 years of age, and for Disabled Persons Allowances, they must be permanently and totally disabled and have reached the age of 18 years. The cost of the administration of these pensions is borne by the Province and the cost of the pensions is shared as follows:

Old Age Assistance	— Federal 50%; Provincial 50%
Blind Persons' Allowances	— Federal 75%; Provincial 25%
Disabled Persons' Allowances	— Federal 50%; Provincial 50%

When an application for the above benefits has been approved, the recipient is provided with a hospital and medical card with his first pension cheque. This card entitles the recipient and his dependants to the services listed on the back of the card and becomes effective on the date on which the pensioner receives the pension. This card must be presented to the hospital, doctor, dentist, optometrist, or chiropractor before any service is provided. The Alberta pensioner's hospital and medical card is not valid outside the Province of Alberta.

Hospitalization includes all services provided under standard ward care in any approved hospital during the periods requiring active treatment and drugs while in hospital subject to regulations. Treatment services include medical and surgical care by any qualified physician; dental treatment including half the cost of new dental plates; optical services including examination and one pair of glasses every two years, if required; special nursing care when such services are recommended by a medical practitioner and chiropractic services. Pysiotherapy and chiropody services are provided, if approved by the Director of the Medical Services Division, Department of Public Health.

**Statistics for the Fiscal Year April 1966 to March 1967****OLD AGE ASSISTANCE**

Applications received .....		1,639
Applications pending from previous year .....		180
Applications granted .....		1,413
Applications rejected .....		
Transfer of assets .....	5	
Not of age .....	54	
Income .....	111	
Not sufficient residence .....	9	
Refused information .....	14	
Application withdrawn .....	42	
Died .....	19	
Other reasons .....	2	256
Applications under consideration .....		150
		<u>1,819</u>
Pensioners as at March 31st, 1966 .....		5,453
Add: Pensioners granted from April 1st, 1966 to March 31st, 1967 .....	1,413	
Pensioners transferred to Alberta .....	62	
Pensioners reinstated .....	33	
		<u>1,508</u>
		6,961
Deduct: Pensioners died .....	145	
Pensioners suspended .....	184	
Pensioners transferred from Alberta .....	56	
Pensioners transferred to Old Age Security .....	2,959	3,344
		<u>3,617</u>
Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31st, 1967 .....		<u>3,617</u>
Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta .....	\$4,120,994.42	
Less: Total amount of refunds .....	34,260.86	
		<u>\$4,086,733.56</u>
Add: Amount paid to other provinces .....	\$37,895.35	
Less: Amount received from other provinces .....	\$33,434.30	4,461.05
		<u><u>\$4,091,194.61</u></u>



**BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES**

Applications received .....		50
Applications pending from previous year .....		2
Applications granted .....		30
Applications rejected .....		
Not of Age .....	1	
Not able to meet blind test .....	8	
Assets .....	5	
Applications withdrawn .....	2	
Not sufficient residence .....	1	17
		<hr/>
Applications still under consideration .....		5
		<hr/>
		52
Blind Pensioners as at March 31st, 1966 .....		448
Add: Pensions granted from April 1st 1966 to March 31st, 1967 .....	30	
Pensioners transferred from other provinces .....	7	
Pensioners reinstated .....	6	43
		<hr/>
		491
Deduct: Pensioners deceased .....	12	
Pensions suspended .....	24	
Pensioners transferred to other provinces .....	6	
Pensions transferred to Old Age Security .....	37	79
		<hr/>
Total Blind Pensioners as of March 31st, 1967 .....		412
Total amount paid to Blid Pensioners in Alberta .....		\$379,468.33
Less: Total amount of refunds .....	\$3,092.30	\$376,376.03
		<hr/>
Add: Amount paid to other provinces .....	\$4,248.26	
Less: Amount received from other provinces .....	6,050.88	1,802.62
		<hr/>
		<u>\$374,573.41</u>

**DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCES**

Applications received .....		456
Applications pending from previous year .....		35
Applications granted .....		201
Applications rejected .....		
Lack of residence .....	4	
Incomplete applications .....	10	

Applications withdrawn .....	3	
Not of age .....	8	
Income .....	28	
Not sufficiently disabled .....	194	
Deceased .....	4	
In mental institutions .....	4	
In auxiliary hospitals .....	7	265
Applications still under consideration .....		25
		<u>491</u>
Pensioners as at March 31st, 1966 .....		1,933
Add: Pensions granted from April 1st, 1966 to March 31st, 1967 .....	201	
Pensions reinstated .....	59	
Pensions transferred to Alberta .....	25	285
		<u>2,218</u>
Deduct: Pensioners deceased .....	40	
Pensioners suspended .....	216	
Pensions transferred to the Federal from the Provincial payroll .....	0	
Pensions transferred from Alberta .....	29	
Transferred to Old Age Security .....	2	287
		<u>1,931</u>
Total pensioners as at March 31st, 1967 .....		1,931
Total amount paid under The Disabled Persons' Act .....		\$1,735,125.16
Less: Total amount of refunds .....	\$17,567.82	
Amount received from other provinces .....	32,437.02	50,004.84
		<u>1,685,120.32</u>
Add: Amount paid to other provinces .....		27,567.44
		<u><u>\$1,712,687.76</u></u>

### DISABLED PERSONS' PENSIONS

Pensioners as at March 31st, 1966 .....	695
Pensions reinstated from April 1st, 1966 to March 31st, 1967 .....	15
Deduct pensions cancelled .....	171
	<u>539</u>
Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31st, 1967 .....	539
Total amount paid under the Disabled Persons' Pension Act .....	\$459,502.79
Less total amount of refunds .....	4,674.57
	<u><u>\$454,828.22</u></u>

**WIDOWS' PENSIONS**

Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31st, 1966 .....	13
Pensions reinstated from April 1st, 1966	
to March 31st, 1967 .....	0
Deduct: Pensions cancelled .....	13
	<hr/>
Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31st, 1967 ....	0
Total amount paid in Widows' Pensions in Alberta ..	\$818.68
Less total amount of refunds .....	625.10
	<hr/>
	193.58
	<hr/>

**SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES**

Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta ....	\$2,531,551.66
Less: Amount of year's refunds .....	24,395.40
	<hr/>
	2,507,156.26
Add: Amount paid to British Columbia for Alberta pensioners residing there .....	\$63,405.56
Less: Amount received from British Columbia for their pensioners residing in Alberta ....	10,551.72
	<hr/>
	52,853.84
Total cost to the Province of Alberta .....	<hr/>
	\$2,560,010.10
	<hr/>

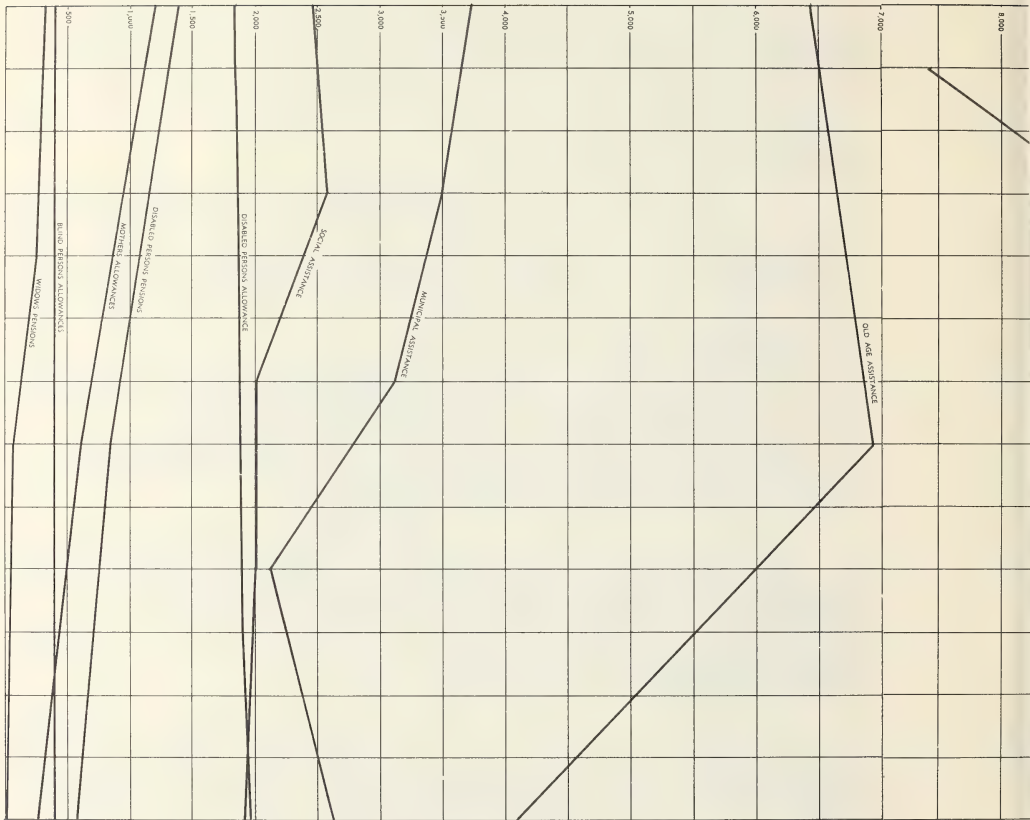
**MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES**

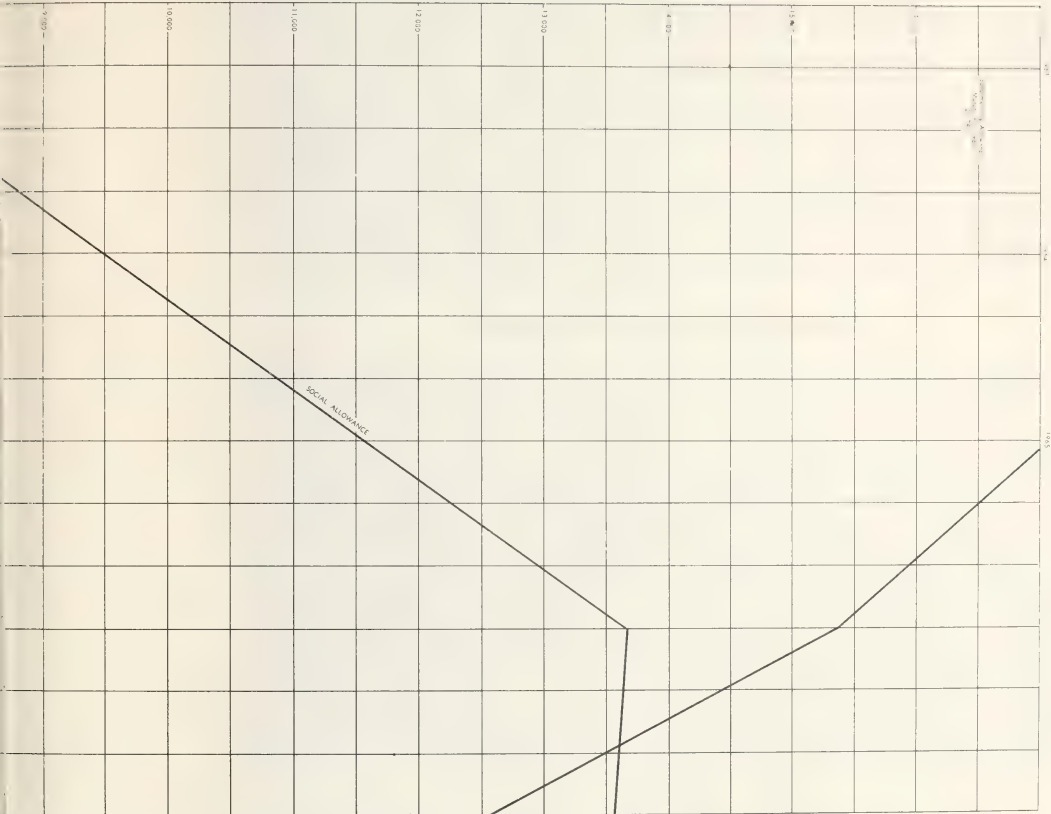
Net expenditure for the year 1966/67 .....	\$333,590.00
Mothers assisted for full or portion of year .....	472
Children assisted for full or portion of year .....	781
Average allowance per family for year .....	722.49
Average allowance per child for year .....	436.64
Average number of children per family .....	1.63
Reinstatements .....	0
Cancellations .....	152
Mothers on payroll as at March 31st, 1967 .....	305
Children on payroll as at March 31st, 1967 .....	530
Transfers to Social Allowance .....	41



The graph on Public Assistance programs, which will be found on the following pages, indicates the effect of the Social Allowance on the Provincial Pension programs over the past five years, and also the effect of the lowering of the age limits for Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement.

Applications for Supplementary and Mothers' Allowances and Widows' and Disabled Persons Pensions were discontinued as of June 1, 1961. Old Age Assistance and Blind and Disabled Persons Allowances continued as before.







## WELFARE HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS BRANCH

The legislative responsibilities of the Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch include the licensing and maintaining of standards in homes and institutions as designated in The Welfare Homes Act and establishing and operating services necessary to meet the needs of children in the care of the Department, unmarried mothers, transient indigents and senior citizens. In order to carry out these functions more efficiently, the Branch has been divided into three Divisions: one to oversee the operation of Departmental child care institutions and unmarried mothers' homes, another to administer the hostels and the building program of the homes for the aged and the third controls the licensing function of the Branch. A detailed report on the activities of the Branch during the 1966/67 fiscal year is given on the following pages.

### SINGLE MEN'S INSTITUTIONS

The Single Men's Institutions continued to meet a great need for indigent, homeless men, both employable and unemployable, during the year under review. The Hostel in Edmonton operated at capacity during the entire year and was never able to lodge all the men requiring help and accommodation. However, as during previous years, the Department continued the arrangement with some of the more moderately priced hotels and rooming houses in the city, as well as the Salvation Army, to care for the Hostel overflow at minimum rates. The number of men applying for aid in Calgary, although considerably less than in Edmonton, was comparatively high considering high employment opportunities exist for suitable and trained workers. A new, modern Single Men's Hostel is proposed for Calgary. This new Hostel will meet the need for single men's accommodation for transient, homeless men during their temporary period of residence in that City.

To assist the men in meeting their problems, finding employment and stabilizing their work habits, a social worker is employed in each of the Hostels. Through their efforts, 395 men were referred to employment and left the Hostel concerned, 322 others were directly placed in employment and six were referred for vocational training.

Two cottages were completed at the Gunn Welfare Centre and accommodation for 100 men is now provided. The men at this Centre are mainly in the unemployed category, needing permanent residence. There is an ever increasing number seeking and requiring this type of supervised, quiet, country living, well removed from urban areas. During the year under review 32 men were transferred from the Hostels to the Centre and 21 others to Youngstown.

The Youngstown Home in the southeastern part of the Province continues to house handicapped elderly male pensioners and

others who are in receipt of social allowance. Considerable renovation has been done to this older type building and new furnishings added. The average monthly figures for the year 1966/67 for the four Single Men's Institutions are as follows:

	Edmonton Hostel	Calgary Hostel	Gunn Welfare Centre	Youngstown Home
1966				
April .....	398	116	72	33
May .....	337	87	64	35
June .....	301	109	61	37
July .....	326	117	59	34
August .....	323	113	62	34
September .....	286	88	65	39
October .....	273	94	66	37
November .....	354	132	74	37
December .....	481	160	82	41
1967				
January .....	496	204	80	41
February .....	482	172	85	39
March .....	452	170	81	43

### HALF-WAY HOUSE

Half-Way House, located at 10024 - 106th Street, was transferred from the Attorney General's Branch on September 1st, 1966. It has accommodation for fourteen men with alcoholic problems, and an average of thirteen men reside here temporarily pending full rehabilitation. Residents at this house are interviewed, counseled and provided with fellowship in a supervised setting. They are assisted in job placements and dispatched to employment through various companies, unions and Provincial Government departments. The average length of stay at the house is about ten days.

### HOMES FOR THE AGED

The Senior Citizens' Home program has been continued and three more lodges were completed, one each in Bashaw and Claresholm and Bethany Home in the City of Edmonton. The three homes mentioned are of a new design with thirty single bedrooms and ten double rooms instead of the original fourteen singles and eighteen doubles. Two other homes were commenced, one at Grande Prairie to replace the home which was taken over by the Department and brought under the program in 1959, and the other at Sylvan Lake. Fourteen cottage-type accommodations will be built at Drumheller, Lethbridge, Barrhead, Westlock, Vegreville, Vermilion and Smoky Lake.

As at March 31st, 1967, the program had advanced as follows:  
 Rural lodges built by the Department ..... 49  
 Taken over the Department and brought under  
 the program (Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Wain-



DIAGNOSTIC & RECEIVING CENTRE  
Edmonton, Alberta  
Department of Public Welfare  
Province of Alberta

WALLBRIDGE & IMRIE



wright and Sedgewick) .....	4
Under construction .....	2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>55</b>
Urban lodges built by the Department:	
Calgary .....	8
Edmonton .....	7
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>15</b>
Self-contained units-Calgary (completed)	
120 double suites .....	240 persons
72 single suites .....	72 persons
44 doubles taken over from the Calgary Lions Club .....	88 persons
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>400</b>
Self-contained units-Edmonton (completed)	
140 double suites .....	280 persons
56 single suites .....	56 persons
	<b>336</b>
<b>Total accommodation for Senior Citizens</b> ....	<b>4,186</b>

### DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTRE

The Diagnostic and Treatment Centre is well under construction and the complex, when the present construction is completed, will consist of an Administration Building with class rooms attached; two diagnostic units, with a capacity of twenty children each; and a garage. The three Receiving Home Cottages, mentioned under Children's Receiving Homes, will also be in the same complex.

This centre is to be operated as an assessment and treatment centre for Government wards. After diagnosis and a period of treatment, which should not exceed two to three months, recommendation will be made for the placement of the child. This might include placement in a private institution; in treatment centres, such as Glenrose in Edmonton and Linden House in Red Deer, operated by the Department of Public Health; a correctional institution operated by the Attorney General's Department; a group home setting; a foster home; or in some cases, return to the parents.

The treatment team will consist of psychiatrists, a psychologist, pediatrician-neurologist, psychiatric social worker, school teacher and child therapy counsellor and the Director of the Centre.

Each diagnostic unit will be self-contained and is designed to care for eight girls and twelve boys. Semi-recreational and hobby facilities are provided, as well as dining and living room. Meals for the children will be prepared and served in each unit and one class room will be included in each unit for the more severely

disturbed children. Other children will attend the class rooms in the Administration Building.

A pilot project for emotionally disturbed boys has been in operation since August 1st, 1964 at the South Side Boys' Home. This home cares for sixteen boys and is actually functioning as a diagnostic and treatment centre. Results of this project have been very gratifying and a number of boys have been able to go to their own homes, foster homes or the new group home in Edmonton. Boys from this home will be transferred to the new Diagnostic and Treatment Centre when it is opened.

Further planning for the Diagnostic Centre includes a third diagnostic unit, which will contain a swimming pool and a gymnasium, as it is evident that recreational facilities are very important in the proper treatment of these children.

As a further facility for boys and girls who are unable to fit into a foster home setting and as an extension of the services of the Diagnostic and Treatment Centre, one group home for eight boys was opened in Edmonton on November 1, 1966 and four others, two in Edmonton and two in Calgary, are being considered for the 1967/68 year for both boys and girls. Each home is operated by house parents and will be located in a residential area where the children will be able to attend school and join in normal community living.

### **CHILDREN'S RECEIVING HOMES**

The Lethbridge Receiving Home opened on March 16th, 1967, with a capacity of 22 beds. This home is staffed by a Supervisor, a housemother, six child care attendants, two cooks and four service workers. It is to serve the areas covered by Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Blairmore and Brooks Regional Offices and is to receive apprehended children, runaways and a limited number of babies.

Construction has commenced on the three Receiving Home Cottages to be erected on the complex of the Diagnostic and Treatment Centre in Edmonton, and these should be in operation by the late summer or early fall of 1967. These are designed to accommodate ten children each and operate under the supervision of a housemother.

#### **Hilltop House**

Hilltop House, located at 9807 - 107 Street, Edmonton, formerly operated by the Attorney General's Department, was turned over to the Department of Public Welfare on September 1st, 1966, and is operated as a women's hostel by this Department. It has a capacity of 16 and is staffed by a supervisor, two alcoholism counsellors, a cook and caretaker.

Accommodation is designed for females 18 years and over, not accompanied by children. Admission is limited to those persons who, by reason of a problem, such as alcoholism, drug addiction,

employment problems due to lack of knowledge of procedures, gaol releases, etc., may benefit from the environment of Hilltop House and the services available therein.

Ninety percent of the women coming to Hilltop House have an alcoholic problem and, therefore, many referrals are made to the Department of Public Health, Division of Alcoholism.

In the first complete year of operation, Hilltop House registered 169 admissions; 114 of these being first admissions and 55 repeat admissions.

Many of the residents are helped in job placement and, if successful in employment, are permitted to stay at Hilltop House for a reasonable length of time at the rate of \$3.00 per day.

### **UNMARRIED MOTHERS' HOMES**

Woodside Home, Edmonton: Woodside Home is a group of cottages providing accommodation for the unmarried mother who can benefit from a family-type living experience in which she may find privacy, acceptance and companionship. In each cottage ten girls and a housemother reside as a family in their own home. Generally, it is the younger person, the average age is approximately eighteen years, who is in need of this type of accommodation.

During the fiscal year 1966/67 a new administration building was completed and opened in November, 1966. This building is very modern, providing space for the supervisor's office, nurse's office, general office, clinic accommodation, and a multi-purpose room (which is used as an exercise and study room and for writing examinations on correspondence courses) on the main floor and storage space for food, clothing, etc., in the basement. Two additional cottages are under construction and should be completed during the late summer in 1967. This will then give the home a capacity of 38 girls and will complete the complex at Woodside. In the past year Woodside Home cared for 114 girls.

Spruce Cliff Home, Calgary: Two cottages, an administration building and garage are under construction at the Spruce Cliff site, Calgary, and should be in operation by the coming summer. This is an identical complex to Woodside Home, Edmonton and will be operated in the same manner. Initially, it will accommodate 18 girls.

Pineview Home, Edmonton: This Home is owned by the Provincial Government and leased to the Sisters of Misericorde at the nominal rate of \$1.00 per year. It continues to operate with a capacity of 38 girls. In the past year it accommodated a total of 169 unmarried mothers.

### **LICENSING**

This Division is responsible for the licensing of all homes and institutions in the Province caring for four or more children who are not related by blood or marriage, and homes for special care



for adults. During the 1966-67 fiscal year a total of 342 licences were issued, of which 247 were renewals and 16 were revisions. There were 64 files cancelled, including 7 institutions, 6 foster homes and 2 homes for special care. The remaining 16 day nurseries, 26 nursery schools and 6 play schools did not continue owing to changes of residence of the operator, increase in number of kindergartens, changes in function of facilities and physical plants no longer being made available to them.

The total number of child caring institutions has decreased slightly, with some older homes closing or changing their program and staffing pattern to provide more comprehensive services required to serve the increasing number of emotionally disturbed children. As of March 31st, 1967, the following child-care centres giving full time care to children 0 to 18 years of age were licensed and in operation:

Institutions .....	24
Foster Homes (boarding nurseries) .....	49

As compared to March 31st, 1966:

Institutions .....	28
Foster Homes (boarding nurseries) .....	49

There is a pressing need for more foster homes for small groups of children of any age who have special needs. Day care facilities with varied services for age groups are in short supply. The total number of operations has remained constant during the past year. Some larger operations have reduced the capacity and new operations are small. These facilities are providing care and/or services for fewer children. There is a noticeable decrease in services for children under 3 years of age.

On March 31st, 1967 the following day care centres were licensed and in operation:

	1967	1966
Day nurseries .....	59	(46)
Play schools .....	84	(65)
Nursery schools .....	75	(91)

Twenty licensed homes for special care provide a service between senior citizens' homes and a nursing home. Guests are frequently admitted from the sixty-two licensed senior citizens' lodges when in need of 24 hour supervision during a period of medical assessment.

### ROSECREST HOME

This institution serves as a receiving unit for infants who are to be placed for adoption and others who require an extended period of medical observation. Children with multiple handicaps, who do not require 24 hour nursing supervision, are placed in other accommodation when possible. The capacity of the home has been increased recently to provide a total of 73 cribs and bassinets. During the year there were 148 admissions, 134 discharges and 1 death.

## METIS AREA REHABILITATION

During the year 1966/67, the people on the Colonies made progress towards the twin rehabilitative goals of self-support and better living conditions by the use of the various programmes available on the Colonies and better employment conditions in the northern areas. The additional income received has been used to improve the settlers' holdings and for the purchase of more farming equipment and is also shown in a larger volume of sales in most of the Colonies' stores.

Lumbering activities increased on the Utikuma East and West Colonies, as well as on the East Prairie Colony. Ten caterpillar operators were employed from the Keg River Colony by various oil companies during the winter. Five settlers from the Elizabeth Colony completed a course at the Fort McMurray Adult Vocational School and are now employed.

Ten families moved to the Kikino Metis Colony and three additional families moved into the Keg River Colony, making a total of 2,506 persons, of which 1,487 are children, on the eight Colonies.

During the year the Department of Highways built seven miles of graded roads to the Gift Lake headquarters, completed two bridges across the East Prairie River and twelve miles of all-weather road into the East Prairie Colony. This will allow the students from East Prairie to be vanned into the High Prairie School starting September, 1967.

During the period under review the local Colony Councils have taken a greater interest in community activities and have recommended further development programmes on each Colony, such as the breaking of more land, improved housing, expansion of the cattle projects, improved roads.

Research carried out under the sponsorship of the Human Resources Research and Development section of the Provincial Government also pointed out the need for further improvement, including the provision of public transportation and inexpensive and sanitary water supplies, extension of the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, and construction of minimal housing.

Within the coming year, several new wells will be in use, there is an on-going building programme spread over all the Colonies and arrangements for roads and bridges, as in the rest of Alberta can only be made where this is warranted by the growth in population. There is a fine line which must be drawn between the provision of facilities that can be provided by the Department and those that should be provided by the Settlers on their own initiative. For instance, the homes that are being built are of a good but minimal standard: the improvements are the responsibility of the home owners.

## **Agriculture**

Water supply has been a concern on the Keg River and Big Prairie Colonies. Eight dugouts on the former were provided by P.F.R.A. during the year and six at Utikuma West on the latter colony. Three thousand acres of crop were seeded at Paddle Prairie by various settlers, but dry weather and early frost lessened the returns from the crops. On the East Prairie Colony crops were fair from approximately one thousand acres of seeding. The eastern Colonies continued to seed only for feed for stock. Cattle herds increased in these areas by 10 per cent.

Thirty-two head of cattle were divided amongst eight settlers at Kikino to help increase their existing herds. All these bore spring calves, and one quarter of this increase is to be returned to the Branch herd this fall. Thirty-two more head of cattle will be distributed in October, 1967 on the same basis. Settlers are gradually increasing the size of their herds. Though the process is somewhat slow, their assets are growing.

It is expected that an ARDA programme for a community pasture of 2,300 acres at Paddle Prairie will be approved for the year 1967/68.

## **Logging**

The logging programme on the four northern Colonies provided the main source of income to approximately 100 families. Two settler-owned mills at Paddle Prairie sawed one and a half million feet of lumber. Approximately seven million feet of logs, cut by the local settlers, were sold to various mills in the High Prairie area.

## **Housing**

Thirty eight new homes were constructed on six Colonies during the year: nine at Caslan, nine at Elizabeth, ten at Kikino, four at Fishing Lake, two at Paddle Prairie and four at Gift Lake.

Assistance in building these homes is given by way of material. Settlers who are able to provide their own lumber do so: those who are unable to do this are provided with \$600.00 worth of lumber, to be repaid over a ten year period. A grant of \$900.00 for finishing material, such as roofing, cement, chimneys, doors, windows, insulation and plywood for flooring and walls, is made and assistance for construction of approximately \$800.00 is also given.

The houses are built each year on a priority basis decided upon by the local area council. This priority is based on the ability of a settler to provide his own lumber and on his need, as shown by the size of his family, present accommodation, etc. The type of house built is one that the settlers requested. They are of a minimal standard, without wiring, plumbing, full basements, but are a vast improvement over the settlers' previous accommodation, and provide the opportunity for the addition of further improvements as each settler's circumstances allows.



## General Stores

	1965/66	1966/67
Paddle Prairie Store	\$ 68,046.48	\$ 75,704.81
Kikino Store	58,798.57	62,726.84
Fishing Lake Store	23,077.08	25,454.99
Gift Lake Store	47,035.45	49,042.69
	<u>\$196,957.58</u>	<u>\$212,929.33</u>

## Fishing and Trapping

The majority of the settlers fish and hunt to at least a limited degree to supplement their food supply. At Gift Lake about twenty settlers are engaged in commercial fishing in the fall and winter. In the spring commercial trapping of muskrat and beaver is available on all areas, particularly at Paddle River where approximately \$6,000 worth of pelts were obtained and sold in this fiscal year.

## Education

Schools are situated on all the Colonies with the exception of Caslan and Kikino. These are modern schools and the opportunity to take grades one to nine is available. From the two other Colonies, the students attend in the outlying Divisions at Lac La Biche. Children from East Prairie will be attending school at High Prairie in September, 1967.

During the year under review, sixty students attended various high schools and the Grouard Vocational School. A second student from the Colonies will be attending University for the second year this fall. Approximately 75 students will be attending high school and vocational school during the 1967/68 term.

Approximately ten high school students have obtained work in the past year throughout the Province and have been successful in their employment. Others who are successfully employed are: one girl who completed the Nursing Aide training course; two who graduated from hair dressing schools and fifteen men who passed the course at the Adult Vocational School.

Plans are presently being made for a head start programme to be in operation at Kikino within the next few months. This will be part of the Preventive Service Programme administered through Lac La Biche, with the active co-operation of the parents of the Colony.

## Health

The majority of families have secured health services through M.S.I. and are planning to transfer to the Alberta Health Plan. The services of the municipal health nurses are available to all areas and regular visits by them are made, usually on a weekly basis, to provide immunization services, as well as minor treatment services.



One of the houses built on the Kikino Colony.

## MAINTENANCE AND RECOVERY BRANCH

The Maintenance and Recovery Branch was established on April 1, 1966 and took over the maintenance and recovery functions of the Family Service Division of the Child Welfare Branch. The Branch provides a supporting service to the Child Welfare Branch and the Public Assistance Branch where it is necessary to establish the liability of husbands, fathers and other persons to provide for their dependants and follows the necessary collection and enforcement procedures to ensure that funds are provided for the purposes intended.

While the work of the Branch is directed towards areas of financial responsibility, certain qualifying principles are respected, such as:

In the recovery of maintenance costs the Department will observe its social obligation to preserve family units. Where it appears that a family situation may be adversely affected, the total social problem will be given consideration.

Persons seeking the services of the Department should not expect financial assistance from public funds until all other means of having their needs met have been fully explored.

Persons in need of the services of the Department should be given encouragement and assistance in the way of recognizing and asserting their rights, and should be given assistance in gaining knowledge of the regulations pertaining to family problems and a knowledge of the services of other government and private agencies that may be of assistance to them.

Where a person has failed to support his dependants and the Department becomes involved in the making of a financial settlement, it will strive to act in the best interests of all persons concerned, giving full consideration to the rights, obligations and circumstances of each individual.

The family laws of the Province and the courts set up to apply them are designed to rule in situations where no voluntary mutually acceptable arrangements may be made and their aim is to preserve family units and create as wholesome a family atmosphere as possible while dealing specifically with socio-legal problems. These functions are not considered by the Department to be punitive in nature.

### **Child Welfare Maintenance Division**

This division has two main functions; the provision of services under Part 4 of the Child Welfare Act, Children of Unmarried Parents and work in connection with agreements and orders for the maintenance of children.

Under Part 4 of the Act the Department offers a service by way of bringing about a settlement for the payment of expenses arising out of the pregnancy of a woman, where she is not married to the man concerned. These expenses include the cost of main-



taining and educating children born to unmarried parents. It is expected the putative father will pay the reasonable expenses of this nature.

The Department endeavours to have any such financial settlement made by way of an agreement wherein the terms are acceptable to the Department, putative father and the unmarried mother. If such an agreement cannot be made, an application is made to the court with a view of having liability established and terms of payment set out. Where an agreement or order is made one of the requirements is that the payments made by the putative father will be forwarded to the Department. The Department then becomes responsible for the collection, enforcement and proper disbursement of these payments. If any of the expenses referred to have been paid by public funds, the same amount is payable to the General Revenue Fund of the Province. Otherwise funds received are paid to the unmarried mother or other person entitled to payment.

The Branch is responsible for collection and enforcement under the terms of maintenance orders made against parents of children that have been made temporary wards of the Crown. The making of such orders is incidental to the protection action taken in court with respect to neglected children or children in need of protection. Initiating the protection action is not the responsibility of the Branch. Where a child is taken into non-ward care of the Department by an agreement made between a parent and the Director of Child Welfare and the agreement specifies that the parent pay towards the maintenance of the child, the Branch is responsible for the collection of payments due.

### **Public Assistance Recovery Division**

In instances where separated, deserted or divorced women with dependent children are being maintained at public expense through payment of public assistance, the Branch is involved in having acceptable procedures followed whereby the person responsible for support will meet his obligations in a reasonable manner.

An applicant for public assistance is expected to initiate collection and enforcement action where there is an order or enforceable agreement in effect at the time and the person who is obligated to pay has, without reasonable excuse, failed to pay. The applicant is assisted in having appropriate action taken.

Where no agreement or order is in effect, the applicant is expected to make application to the court for the purpose of having a maintenance order issued requiring the responsible person to provide maintenance. An applicant for public assistance is assisted in the making of an application to the court.

When it becomes necessary to provide public assistance for children who are not in the homes of their parents, the Branch becomes involved in the processes of requiring the parents to meet their responsibility with respect to their children.



If a recipient of public assistance has received funds in excess of that which the person should have received, the Branch makes the necessary arrangements to recover the amount of overpayment. This may be effected through a voluntary settlement by having a formal agreement to repay drawn up in terms consistent with the person's ability to repay. Where no satisfactory agreement may be made or where the person who has received an overpayment refuses to refund the amount, the matter is referred to the solicitor representing the Department for appropriate action.

Where an overpayment has occurred as a result of fraudulent misrepresentation or failure to provide proper information on the part of the recipient of public assistance, criminal action is initiated where such action is considered by the Department to be appropriate.

During the fiscal year 1966/67, the following collections and recovery of public funds, in various forms, have been made:

Received from Putative Fathers .....	\$168,943.44
(Refunded to offset public assistance issued \$54,860.02)	
Received from husbands of deserted and separated women .....	432,877.35
Paid voluntarily by husbands to wives on assistance ..	64,756.60
Refunds of overpayments .....	7,957.24
Received from parents of Temporary wards .....	54,914.87
Received under Non-Ward Care Agreements .....	2,927.63
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$732,377.13</b>

## CO-ORDINATION OF REHABILITATION

The role of the Co-ordinator changed during the period under review for two main reasons: expansion of the rehabilitation services in the area of public assistance and the transfer of the federal service of civilian rehabilitation of the disabled from the Department of Labour, Ottawa to the Western Region, Civilian Rehabilitation, Manpower Services, Winnipeg.

Co-ordination continued to provide communication between the Department of Public Welfare and other departments of governments, voluntary welfare organizations and service clubs, Glenrose Provincial Hospital and the four rehabilitation centres of Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. The last named was encouraged to re-direct its programs and assisted in obtaining financial support from the government to build a new rehabilitation centre, a modern building to meet the needs of the physically handicapped. It was opened at the end of the 1966/67 period.

The Co-ordinator attended twenty-two meetings and conferences of major significance and as many more of a more casual nature. Most important was a conference and workshop held in May in Winnipeg on Technical and Vocational Training. Federal officials interpreted Regulations and Provisions of the Technical and Vocational Training Agreement which includes training for the disabled.

The Co-ordinator continued to act on the Edmonton Training Selection Committee with a representative of the Department of Education Vocational Training Division and of Manpower to approve training for disabled persons. A similar committee performed this service in Calgary. Twenty-one disabled trainees creditably continued their education in various educational institutions in the province and elsewhere (University of Alberta, Provincial Institutes of Technology and Gallaudet College for the Deaf, Washington, D.C.). Several progressed toward graduation from university.

Co-ordination required involvement in a number of referrals for rehabilitation services, which afforded opportunity to review services and procedures that are required to meet effectively the needs of the disabled to assist them in their preparation for productive lives.

## THE PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS ACT

In this sixteenth year of the Public Contributions Act the number of organizations brought under its perusal increased noticeably due to province-wide publicity in January 1967. The proportion of the numbers of organizations in three major areas remains unaltered: one third in each city, Edmonton and Calgary, and one third from the remainder of the province and from national organizations located elsewhere.

The City of Edmonton Charitable Appeals Committee exercised steady and effective control over seventy local campaigns. The City of Medicine Hat undertook control of local fund-raising for charity by establishing the Medicine Hat Charities Control Board. Calgary continued to leave control over city-centred campaigns to provincial jurisdiction.

The useful relationship between the Department and the Better Business Bureau of Edmonton and Calgary continued. Their reports on enquiries about campaigns provided first-hand information that in several instances required investigation and action by the Attorney General's Department.

The climate for fund raising in the province has remained satisfactory, reflected by the successful campaigns of the majority of the organizations. A detailed account of the campaigns is published separately, as required by the Act.



## EMERGENCY WELFARE SERVICES

During the 1966/67 fiscal year Emergency Welfare Services continued to expand its organization, planning and training program throughout the province, with emphasis placed on planning and training.

Provincial Emergency Welfare Services were very active in Exercise Tocsin 66. The Emergency Welfare Services contingent of the R.E.G.H.Q. was fully manned with the attendance of the Minister of Welfare, the Honourable L. C. Halmrast; the Deputy Minister D. W. Rogers; the Director of Emergency Welfare Services, W. P. Bullock and R. Maxwell, who acted as secretary. The Relocation Unit was set up in Red Deer and manned by the Provincial Chiefs of the five Welfare Services, as well as representatives from the Homes and Institutions Branch, Child Welfare Branch, Public Assistance Branch and the Accounting Division. The Northern and Southern Zones were activated and Emergency Welfare Services was represented here by the Directors and Chiefs of the five Emergency Welfare Services for both Zones. The Personnel Officer for the Department of Public Welfare was based at Wetaskiwin to assign necessary staff.

Emergency Welfare Services was involved in Municipal/Unit Emergency Measures Organization, Headquarters Exercises at Flagstaff, Lethbridge and Camrose.

A Welfare Emergency Feeding Exercise was held in Edmonton in conjunction with the Emergency Feeding Course for Municipal Feeding Chiefs, where six hundred City of Edmonton and Provincial employees along with a group of school children were fed a full course meal. A feeding exercise was also conducted in the Town of Castor where two hundred and fifty high school students were fed an emergency meal.

The appointment and training of Unit/Municipal Welfare Directors and Chiefs of the five Emergency Welfare Services continued during the year bringing the total of appointed service heads, of which approximately 75% have received training, up to the following:

ZONE	Welfare Directors	Feeding Chiefs	Clothing Chiefs	Lodging Chiefs	Registration & Inquiry Chiefs	Personal Services Chiefs	
Peace River .....	20	21	17	14	16	17	
Northern .....	74	57	61	52	62	40	
Southern .....	37	38	29	28	34	27	
TOTAL .....	131	116	107	94	112	84	644

Training of Emergency Welfare Services personnel continued in the form of specialist courses held in Emergency Feeding, Cloth-

ing, Lodging, Registration and Inquiry and Personal Services, as well as courses for Welfare Directors and Welfare Centre Managers at the Alberta Civil Defence School in Edmonton.

Approximately twelve Welfare Centres Training Courses were held in the municipalities by Emergency Welfare Services staff. The number of candidates completing the courses totalled 283.

Lectures were given by Emergency Welfare Services personnel at conferences and meetings throughout the Province and in Edmonton at Emergency Measures Orientation, Nurses and Nursing Aid Courses.

Emergency Welfare Services staff continued to visit municipalities throughout the year to promote organization, planning and training to increase the local capability in case of any disaster.

The Emergency Welfare Services Emergency Supplies and their locations are shown on the following chart:

[illegible]



## STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

During the year the Training Staff continued a program designed to help employees become more effective in their jobs. In addition to offering orientation and in-service training to new employees a great deal of work was done with existing staff to help them improve their knowledge and skills in social work practice including casework, supervision and administration. Particular attention was given to organizing courses in these subjects and offering them to Regional Administrators, Unit Supervisors and those employees who were about to be promoted to these positions. In addition to these courses which were conducted by the Staff Training Officers, a number of employees were selected to attend workshops and seminars conducted by other agencies and educational institutions in and out of the province. The Department sponsors employees to such courses where it is felt the course will be of particular benefit to it and the individual.

Liaison visits were maintained with rural regional offices, although on a limited basis. One Training Officer was on educational leave from September until May obtaining his M.S.W.

During the year the Director was actively engaged in working with the Advisory Committee to the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology on developing a two-year Welfare Service Technicians Course. The committee and the Staff of NAIT made excellent progress, and the course will commence in the fall of 1967. It is anticipated that graduates of this course will eventually be a major source of recruitment for this Department. This will be a very interesting venture in meeting social service manpower needs.

During the latter part of the year the Director was similarly involved with the Liaison Committee which was established by the newly appointed Director of the School of Social Welfare at the University of Calgary. The School is expected to open in the fall of 1967 with a limited student enrollment. Indications are that the School will be modelled upon up-to-date educational practices and will be designed to teach students to deal effectively with the vast and rapid changes occurring in the institutions and social fabric of our communities. It is expected when these courses are operating the training officers and other members of the Department may be asked to participate as guest instructors.

During the year 38 social workers from rural offices received in-service training. In Edmonton Regional, due to the absence of the Training Officer, only a limited number of new workers received orientation and in-service training. In Calgary, under the direction of the Training Officer, a variety of courses were arranged for new and established staff.

Thirty-six Regional Administrators and Unit Supervisors participated in courses in Casework, Supervision and Administration designed and conducted by the Training Division. Thirty social workers received basic preparation for diversified caseloads in the new South Edmonton Regional Office.

A series of one-day seminars were arranged for the Maintenance and Recovery Branch and a total of 99 employees participated in these. Three seminars on Child Protection, involving 33 employees, were arranged during the year. Thirty-seven employees were sponsored to courses held outside the department but within the province, while 23 were sent out of the province for various workshops and seminars.

Six employees were granted educational leave at full salary to attend schools of social work and five bursaries of \$1,000.00 each were granted to non-employees for the same purpose.

Next year promises to be a demanding one for staff training in view of the anticipated acquisition of Child Protection Services from municipalities and the additional preparation that current and new staff will need to engage in this type of work.

## PERSONNEL

The past year, which has been one of changes and expansion within the Department, necessitated corresponding changes and expansion by the Personnel Division. One of the changes that has vitally affected the Division was the transfer of time control from the Central Personnel Division of the Provincial Government to this office.

In the past year, 188 new positions were established in the Estimates. Of these positions, 157 were filled, and an additional 247 new employees were hired to replace persons who had resigned, making a total of 404 new employees within the Department. Also, within this period 127 employees were promoted from within the Department by means of internal competitions. Eligibility factors for these competitions included testing on all clerical staff positions, training, education, demonstrated on-the-job performance, personal qualities and mental ability. This method of promotion has proven to be well accepted in the Department.

During the months of December 1966 and January 1967, recruitment was carried out on the campuses of the University of Alberta, Edmonton and Calgary, with 69 university students being interviewed. Of these applicants a total of 24 were offered employment, 16 of whom were referred to competitions being held for employment at the Diagnostic and Assessment Centre.

As of March 31, 1967, the total staff of the Department included 927 salaried employees and 101 wage employees. These were allocated as follows:

### Staff on Salaries

Minister's Office .....	2
Administration .....	158
Child Welfare .....	28
Public Assistance .....	43
Social Planning and Development .....	4
Maintenance and Recovery .....	13
Metis Rehabilitation .....	9
Homes and Institutions .....	12
Rehabilitation .....	5
Regional Offices .....	478
Single Men's Hostels .....	37
Diagnostic Centre .....	15
Belmont Hostel .....	5
Hilltop House .....	5
Lethbridge Receiving Home .....	14
Spruce Cliff Home .....	2
Rosecrest Home .....	37
Woodside Home .....	6

In addition to the above, there were 54 salaried employees of the Emergency Measures Organization.



**Employees on Wages**

Provincial Hostel, Edmonton .....	18
Ogden Hostel, Calgary .....	15
Youngstown Home .....	8
Gunn Welfare Centre .....	14
Rosecrest Home .....	16
Woodside Home .....	1
Belmont Hostel .....	3
Hilltop House .....	1
Diagnostic Centre .....	7
Metis Colonies .....	18

A chart showing the location of personnel in regional offices as of March 31, 1967 is as follows:

	Clerical	Social Workers (including Administrators)
Athabasca .....	2	3
Barrhead .....	3	6
Blairmore .....	2	3
Bonnyville .....	2	3
Brooks .....	1	2
Calgary .....	39	75
Camrose .....	4	4
Drumheller .....	2	4
Edmonton North .....	52	90
Edmonton South .....	17	30
Edson .....	2	3
Fort McMurray .....	1	2
Grande Prairie .....	3	9
Hanna .....	1	1
High Prairie .....	4	7
Lac La Biche .....	3	5
Lethbridge .....	8	16
Medicine Hat .....	3	5
Olds .....	1	2
Peace River .....	3	5
Red Deer .....	3	7
Rocky Mountain House .....	1	2
Smoky Lake .....	1	2
Stettler .....	1	2
St. Paul .....	2	4
Vegreville .....	3	4
Vermilion .....	1	2
Wainwright .....	1	2
Wetaskiwin .....	4	7
Whitecourt .....	1	2

	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
New Employees -----	18	54	45	28	38	49	45	18	20	34	30	25
Transferred to Department -----	1	4	0	0	0	10	5	1	2	3	1	0
Transferred from Department -----	5	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Inter-Departmental Promotions -----	11	15	10	7	7	12	2	14	15	8	10	16
Total Female Employees -----	516	524	526	533	523	543	542	565	424	477	601	626
Total Male Employees -----	246	260	264	264	263	254	254	272	400	440	292	301
Total Social Workers -----	267	281	288	286	284	283	286	252	282	297	306	314
Emergency Measures												
Organization -----	55	57	55	56	53	58	57	57	57	57	56	54
Terminations -----	13	30	24	23	41	41	33	12	6	10	4	10
Total Employees -----	762	784	790	797	786	797	796	837	824	917	893	927

## REGIONAL OFFICES

At March 31, 1967, Regional Offices for the Department of Public Welfare were located at the following points to provide services to residents in the surrounding areas:

Location	Administrator
Edmonton North, 10158 103 Street - -	M. D. MacGillivray
Edmonton South, 10455 - 80 Avenue - -	O. M. Melsness
Calgary, 406 - 16 Avenue N.W. - - -	I. E. Hill
Lethbridge, Administration Building - -	C. E. Bracken
Medicine Hat, 826 - 2 Street S.E. - - -	D. W. Merchant
Red Deer, 4740 Ross Street - - - - -	D. I. Hougan
Athabasca, Civic Building - - - - -	A. P. Pearce
Barrhead, Provincial Building - - - -	R. Meyer
Blairmore, 720 Victoria Street - - - -	J. W. S. Smythe
Bonnyville, Provincial Building - - - -	R. Morrisette
Brooks, Eastern Irrigation Building - - -	A. B. Cooper
Camrose, Provincial Building - - - - -	M. M. Ross (Mrs.)
Drumheller, Provincial Building - - - -	B. B. Simmonds
Edson, Provincial Building - - - - -	G. M. Henderson
Fort McMurray, Provincial Building - - -	F. E. Lockwood
Grande Prairie, Provincial Building - - -	H. J. Williams
Hanna, Provincial Building - - - - -	W. J. McFalls
High Prairie, Provincial Building - - -	P. Morris
Lac La Biche, Maple Grove Building - -	A. Boettcher
Olds, Westside Building - - - - -	R. Ruttle
Peace River, Shopping Centre - - - - -	D. Pearse
Rocky Mountain House, Provincial Building	I. L. Kerchinsky
Smoky Lake, Medical Centre Building - -	C. Baergen
Stettler, Courthouse Building - - - -	J. A. Irving
St. Paul, The Mall - - - - -	D. A. Higgs
Vegreville, Professional Building - - -	J. R. Drew
Vermilion, Boulton Office Building - - -	J. A. Lackey
Wainwright, H. S. King Building - - -	I. D. Lazarowich
Wetaskiwin, 5012 - 48 Street - - - -	B. P. Reichwein
Whitecourt, Government Office Building -	T. A. Gaudet

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1967

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, 1966-1967

Payments for the year ended March 31, 1967	No. of App:n.	Service	APPROPRIATIONS					Over- expended	Remarks
			Legislative	Executive	Total	Expended	Unexpended		
			INCOME ACCOUNT						
\$			\$		\$		\$		\$
20,390.84	2501.	Minister's Office	20,310.00		20,310.00	20,184.59	125.41	6,864.66	O/C 178/67
628,215.42	2502.	General Administration	623,125.00		623,125.00	629,989.66			
4,536,908.46	2505.	Child Welfare	4,868,140.00		4,868,140.00	4,827,249.44	40,890.56		
25,304.97	2506.	Child Welfare, Grants	25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00			
251,124.91	2510.	Public Assistance, Administration Expenses	280,720.00		280,720.00	259,571.15	21,148.85		
169,936.18	2511.	Public Assistance, Improvement Districts and Special Areas	169,600.00		169,600.00	168,450.40	1,149.60		
27,443,129.56	2512.	Public Assistance and Allowances, Provincial	26,438,000.00		26,438,000.00	27,453,675.11	67,597.37	1,015,675.11	O/C 178/67
518,546.43	2514.	Provincial Hostels	592,860.00		592,860.00	525,262.63	18,375.40		
35,546.30	2516.	Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	53,560.00		53,560.00	35,184.60			
87,404.50	2517.	Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, Grants	83,500.00		83,500.00	84,247.50		747.50	O/C 473/67
2,353,370.75	2518.	Grants to Municipalities	3,100,000.00		3,100,000.00	2,352,239.62	747,760.38		
4,270,862.58	2520.	Old Age Assistance	4,378,000.00		4,378,000.00	4,271,301.04	106,698.96		
384,022.38	2521.	Blind Persons' Allowances	436,500.00		436,500.00	384,192.46	52,307.54		
1,746,442.43	2522.	Disabled Persons' Allowances	1,764,000.00		1,764,000.00	1,749,030.31	14,969.69		
341,015.00	2523.	Mothers' Allowances	400,000.00		400,000.00	341,015.00	58,985.00		
1,561.81	2524.	Widows' Pensions	4,000.00		4,000.00	1,561.81	2,438.19		
466,819.71	2525.	Disabled Persons' Pensions	507,000.00		507,000.00	466,819.71	40,180.29		
2,623,396.25	2526.	Supplementary Allowances	2,646,400.00		2,646,400.00	2,627,259.63	19,140.37		
2,497,688.59	2530.	Regional Offices	2,559,170.00		2,559,170.00	2,498,474.68	60,695.32		
456,728.69	2534.	Metis Rehabilitation	409,245.00		409,245.00	459,053.96		49,808.96	
68.76	2536.	Store and Lumber Inventories, Metis Colonies				68.76		68.76	O/s/C 178 & 612/67
719,511.87	2540.	Alberta Emergency Measures Organization	724,565.00		724,565.00	719,593.02	4,971.98	1,359.21	O/C 178/67
36,077.06	2541.	Social Planning	35,180.00		35,180.00	36,539.21			
70,237.94	2542.	Grants to Municipalities, Social Services	400,000.00		400,000.00	174,855.67	225,144.33	450.55	O/C 178/67
71,427.45	2545.	Maintenance Orders and Recovery	71,275.00		71,275.00	71,275.55			
69,253.71	2550.	Homes and Institutions, Administration Expenses	74,075.00		74,075.00	69,486.06	4,588.94		
166,718.77	2551.	Rosecrest Home	154,725.00		154,725.00	166,444.67	48,076.18	11,719.67	O/C 178/67
41,080.49	2552.	Maternity Homes	89,240.00		89,240.00	41,163.82			
33,534.66	2553.	Edmonton Diagnostic and Assessment Centre	110,540.00		110,540.00	34,837.84	75,702.16		
2,036.44	2554.	Lethbridge Receiving Home	71,620.00		71,620.00	2,650.01	68,969.99		
32,231.09	2555.	Belmont Hostel	37,030.00		37,030.00	32,551.34	4,478.66		
27,229.36	2556.	Hilltop House	28,860.00		28,860.00	27,583.15	1,276.85		
\$ 50,127,823.36	TOTAL:	Income Account	\$51,156,240.00		\$51,156,240.00	\$50,557,262.40	\$ 598,977.60 (Net)		

Appropriations 2555 and 2556 were transferred from the Attorney General's Department by Order in Council 1722/66  
Certified correct, C. K. HUCKVALE, F.C.A., Provincial Auditor









GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY APPROPRIATIONS AND CHARACTER  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1967  
INCOME ACCOUNT

Service	2501 Minister's Office	2502 General Administration	2503 Child Welfare	2506 Child Welfare— Grants	2510 Public Assistance Administration Expenses	2511 Public Assistance— Districts and Special Areas	2512 Public Assistance Provincial	2514 Provincial Hospitals	2516 Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	2517 Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons— Grants	2518 Grants to Municipalities	2520 Old Age Assistance	2521 Blind Persons' Allowances	2522 Disabled Persons' Allowances	2523 Mothers' Allowances	2524 Widows' Pensions	2525 Disabled Persons' Pensions	2526 Supplementary Allowances	2530 Regional Offices	2534 Metis Rehabilitation	2536 Store and Lumber Inventories— Metis Colonies	2540 Alberta Emergency Measure Organization	2541 Social Planning	2542 Grants to Municipalities— Social Services	2545 Maintenance Of Old and Recovery	2550 Home and Industrial Administration Expenses	2551 Rosecrest Home	2552 Maternity Homes	2553 Edmonton Diagnostic and Assessment Centre	2554 Lethbridge Receiving Home	2555 Balmont Hotel	2556 Hilltop House	Totals		
Advertising	\$	\$ 947.24	\$ 1,196.22	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2,357.02	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 4,500.48		
Automobiles, trucks and mobile equipment, purchase								344.50														18,988.00											19,332.50		
Automobiles, trucks and mobile equipment, expenses		671.78						838.65											1,042.59	1,968.92									229.15				11,954.97		
Burial expenses						557.00	73,791.96													570.00													76,877.71		
Contracts and agreements								10,936.83												1,406.26													12,343.09		
Entertainment expenses																																		2,534.98	
Fees and commissions		1,320.52	88,569.03			13,011.57	353,974.45														26,061.40												488,194.87		
Freight, express and cartage		1,228.49	265.80				866.50														2,566.96												17,796.29		
Furnishings, equipment and tools		6,708.87	2,221.69			1,382.03	4,818.22														3,148.52												61,875.49		
Grants, prizes		4,000.00	212,928.78	25,000.00		145,561.57	23,511,510.14	113,979.57	319.56	84,247.50	2,352,239.62	4,271,301.04	384,192.46	1,749,030.31	341,015.00	1,561.81	466,819.71	2,627,259.63															36,820,797.04		
Hospitalization			10,894.70				534,605.44																											545,500.14	
Insurance								116.42																										2,728.14	
Maintenance in homes and schools			3,754,313.29				306.62	1,769,842.08																										5,537,252.99	
Materials and supplies, administrative		36,836.00	588,710.29			33,700.79	6,786.24	163,067.25	1,825.37																									2,029,470.11	
Materials and supplies, construction																																			49,420.61
Miscellaneous expenses	212.67	30.00	81.00																																2,091.51
Postage		7,723.42	4,369.44			28,831.93		140.00																										60,867.73	
Rentals		3,108.86	848.69			463.67																													32,326.18
Repair and maintenance of furnishings, equipment and tools			205.01																																5,166.99
Repair and maintenance of office machines		3,115.67	470.40			731.43		216.79																										11,052.33	
Salaries	18,131.21	552,344.51	116,677.49			189,648.43		155,824.58	30,872.90																									3,974,054.85	
Telephone and telegraph	440.21	1,671.37	4,304.21			2,568.66		543.70	147.71																									40,249.99	
Transportation			26,351.08			2,194.56	90,290.37	13,790.00																										136,197.59	
Travelling expenses of other than public servants			192.90																																40,284.17
Travelling expenses of public servants	1,400.50	7,279.90	4,275.05			2,244.21		3,297.82	1,103.48																									360,472.79	
Tuition		3,003.03	6,726.25																																9,729.28
Utilities																																			3,293.53
Wages								60,841.54																											200,896.05
TOTAL: Income Account	\$ 20,184.59	\$ 629,989.66	\$ 4,827,249.44	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 259,571.15	\$ 168,450.40	\$ 27,453,675.11	\$ 525,262.63	\$ 35,184.60	\$ 84,247.50	\$ 2,352,239.62	\$ 4,271,301.04	\$ 384,192.46	\$ 1,749,030.31	\$ 341,015.00	\$ 1,561.81	\$ 466,819.71	\$ 2,627,259.63	\$ 2,498,474.68	\$ 459,053.96	\$ 68.76	\$ 719,593.02	\$ 36,539.21	\$ 174,855.67	\$ 71,725.55	\$ 69,486.06	\$ 166,444.67	\$ 41,163.82	\$ 34,837.84	\$ 2,650.01	\$ 32,551.34	\$ 27,583.15	\$ 50,557,262.40		







